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Article No. _____

Preamble

We the People of the State of Wyoming, grateful to God for our civil, political and religious liberties and desiring to secure them to ourselves and perpetuate them to our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution.

Declaration of Rights

Article I.

Section I. All power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their safety and happiness; for the advancement of these ends they have at all times an inalienable and independent right to alter, reform or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper.

Section II. In their inherent right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, all members of the human race are equal.

Section III. Since equality in the enjoyment of natural and civil rights is only made sure through political equality, the laws of this state affecting the political rights and privileges of its citizens shall be without distinction of race, color, sex, or any circumstance or condition whatsoever other than individual incompetency or unworthiness, duly ascertained by a Court of competent jurisdiction.

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Section IV. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated, and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by affidavit, particularly describing the place to be searched or the person or thing to be seized.

Section V. No person shall be imprisoned for debt except in cases of fraud.

Section VI. No person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law.

Section VII. No state shall deprive any person of life, liberty, and property of citizens, who nowhere in a republic, nor even in the instant majority.

Section VIII. No courts shall be open and every person for an injury done to person, reputation or property shall have justice administered without sale, denial or delay. Suits may be brought against the state in such manner, and in such courts as the Legislature may by law direct.

Section IX. The right of trial by jury shall remain inviolate in criminal cases, but a jury in civil cases in all courts, or in criminal cases, in courts not of record, may consist of less than twelve men, as may be prescribed by law. Hereafter a grand jury may consist of twelve men, any nine or more concurring may find an indictment, but the Legislature may change, regulate or abolish the grand jury system.

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Section X. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to defend in person and by counsel, to demand the nature and cause of the accusation, to have a copy thereof to be confronted with the witnesses against him, to have compulsory process served for obtaining witnesses, and to a speedy trial by an impartial jury of the County or district in which the offense is alleged to have been committed.

Section XI. No person shall be compelled to testify against himself in any criminal case, nor shall any person be twice put in jeopardy for the same offense. If a jury disagrees, or if the judgment be arrested after a verdict, or if the judgment be reversed for error in law, the accused shall not be deemed to have been in jeopardy.

Section XII. No person shall be detained as a witness in any criminal prosecution longer than may be necessary to take his testimony or deposition, nor be confined in any room where criminals are imprisoned.

Section XIII. Until otherwise provided by law, no person shall, for a felony, be proceeded against criminally, otherwise than by indictment, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

Section XIV. All persons shall be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses when the proof is evident or the presumption great. Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual punishment be inflicted.

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Section XV. The penal code shall be framed on the humane principles of reformation and prevention.

Section XVI. No person arrested and confined in jail shall be treated with unnecessary rigor. The erection of safe and comfortable prisons, and inspection of prisons, and the humane treatment of prisoners shall be provided for.

Section XVII. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended unless when in case of rebellion, or invasion, the public safety may require it.

Section XVIII. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship, without discrimination or preference, shall be forever guaranteed in this State, and no person shall be rendered incompetent to hold any office of trust or profit, or to serve as a witness or juror, because of his opinion on any matter of religious belief whatever: but the liberty of conscience hereby secured shall not be so construed as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices inconsistent with the peace or safety of the State.

Section XIX. No money of the State shall ever be given or appropriated to any sectarian or religious society or institution.

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Section XX Every person may freely speak, write and publish on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right; and in all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the truth, when published with good intent and justifiable ends, shall be sufficient defence, the jury having the right to determine the facts and the law, under direction of the Court.

Section XXI, The right of petition, and of the people peaceably to assemble, to consult for the common good, and to make known their opinions, shall never be denied or abridged.

Section XXII The rights of Labor ^{shall} have just protection through laws calculated to secure to the laborer proper rewards for his service, and to promote the industrial welfare of the State.

Section XXIII The right of the citizens to opportunities for education should have practical recognition.

The Legislature shall suitably encourage means and agencies calculated to advance the sciences and liberal arts.

Article No. _____

Section XXIV. The right of citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and of the state shall not be denied.

Section XXV. The military shall ever be in strict subordination to the civil power. No soldier in time of peace shall be quartered in any house without consent of the owner, nor in time of war except in the manner prescribed by law.

Section XXVI. Treason against the state shall consist only in levying war against it; or in adhering to its enemies, or in giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court; nor shall any person be attainted of treason by the Legislature.

Section XXVII. Elections shall be open, free and equal, and no power civil or military, shall at any time interfere to prevent an untrammelled exercise of the right of suffrage.

Section XXVIII. No tax shall be imposed without the consent of the people or their authorized representatives. All taxation shall be equal and uniform.

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Section XXIX. No distinction shall ever be made by law between resident aliens and citizens as to the possession, taxation, enjoyment and descent of property.

Section XXX. Perpetuities and monopolies are contrary to the genius of a free state and shall not be allowed. Corporations being creatures of the state, endowed for the public good with a portion of its sovereign powers, must be subject to its control.

Section XXXI. Water being essential to industrial prosperity, of limited amount, and easy of diversion from its natural channels, its control must be in the state, which, in providing for its use, shall equally guard all the various interests involved.

Section XXXII. Private property shall not be taken for private use unless by consent of the owner, except for private ways of necessity, and for reservoirs, drains, flumes, or ditches on or across the lands of others for agricultural, mining, milling, domestic or sanitary purposes, nor in any case without due compensation.

Section XXXIII. Private property shall not be taken or damaged for public or private use without just compensation.

Section XXXIV. All laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation.

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Section. XXXV. No ex post facto law, nor any law impairing the obligation of contracts, shall ever be made.

Section. XXXVI. The enumeration in this Constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny, impair, or disparage others retained by the people.

Section. XXXVII. The State of Wyoming is an inseparable part of the Federal Union and the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of the land.

Article No. II

Distribution of Powers

Section I. The powers of the government of this State are divided into three distinct departments, The Legislative, Executive and Judicial, and no person or collection of persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as in this constitution expressly directed or permitted.

Article No. III

Legislative Department

Section I. The Legislative power shall be vested in a Senate and House of Representatives, which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of Wyoming."

Section II. Senators shall be elected for the term of four (4) years, and Representatives for the term of two (2) years. The Senators elected at the first election shall be divided by lot into two classes as nearly equal as may be. The seats of Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first two years, and of the second class at the expiration of four years. No person shall be a Senator who has not attained the age of twenty-five years, or a Representative who has not attained the age of twenty-one years, and who is ^{not} a citizen of the United States, and of this State, and who has not, for at least twelve months next preceding his election resided within the County or district in which he was elected.

Section III. Each County shall constitute a Senatorial and Representative District. The Senate and House of Representatives shall be composed of members elected by the legal voters of the Counties respectively, every two (2) years.

They shall be apportioned among the said Counties, as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants.

Each County shall have at least one Senator and one Representative, but at no time shall the number of members of the House of Representatives be less than twice or greater than three times the number of members of the Senate.

The Senate and House of Representatives first elected in pursuance of this Constitution shall consist of sixteen and thirty-three members respectively.

Article No. _____

Section IV. When vacancies occur in either House by death, resignation or otherwise, such vacancy shall be filled for the remainder of the term by special election, to be called in such manner as, may be prescribed by law.

Section V. Members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be elected on the day provided by law for the general election of a member of Congress, and their term of office shall begin on the first-Monday of January thereafter.

Section VI. Each member of the first-Legislature, as a compensation for his services, shall receive five dollars for each day's attendance, and fifteen cents for each mile traveled in going to and returning from the seat of government, to his residence, by the usual traveled route, and shall receive no other compensation, perquisite or allowance whatever. No session of the Legislature after the first, which may be sixty days shall exceed forty days.

After the first-session, the compensation of the members of the Legislature, shall be as provided by law, but our Legislature shall fix its own compensation.

Article No. _____

Section VII. The Legislature shall meet at the seat of government at twelve o'clock noon, on the second Tuesday of January next succeeding the general election, provided by law, and at twelve o'clock, noon, on the second Tuesday of January of each alternate year thereafter, and at other times when convened by the Governor.

Section VIII. No Senator or Representative shall, during the term for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the state, and no member of Congress, or other person holding an office (except that of Notary Public or an office in the Militia) under the United States, or this State, shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section IX. No member of either house shall during the term for which he was elected receive any increase of salary or mileage under any law passed during such term.

Section X. The Senate shall at the beginning and close of each regular session, and at such other times as may be necessary, elect one of its members president. The House of Representatives shall elect one of its members Speaker. Each house shall choose its other officers, and shall judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members.

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Section XI. A majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business, but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each house may prescribe.

Section XII. Each house shall have power to determine the rules of its proceedings, and punish its members or other persons for contempt or disorderly behavior in its presence; to protect its members against violence or offers of bribes or private solicitation, and with the concurrence of two-thirds, to expel a member, and shall have all other powers necessary to the Legislature of a free State. A member expelled for corruption shall not thereafter be eligible to either House of the Legislature, and punishment for contempt or disorderly behavior shall not bar a criminal prosecution for the same offense.

Section XIII. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings and may, in its discretion from time to time, publish the same, except such parts as require secrecy, and the yeas and nays on any question shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the journal.

Section XIV. The sessions of each house and of the committee of the whole shall be open, unless the business is such as requires secrecy.

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Section XV. Neither House shall without the consent of the other adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section XVI. The members of the Legislature shall in all cases except treason, felony, violation of their oath of office and breach of the peace be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sessions of their respective Houses, and in going to, and returning from the same, and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section XVII. The sole power of impeachment shall vest in the House of Representatives; the concurrence of a majority of all the members being necessary to the exercise thereof.

Impeachment shall be tried by the Senate sitting for that purpose, and the Senators shall be upon oath or affirmation to do justice according to law and evidence.

When the Governor is on trial the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall preside. No person shall be convicted without a concurrence of two-thirds of the Senators elected.

Section XVIII. The Governor, and other State and Judicial officers, except Justices of the Peace, shall be liable to impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors, or malfeasance in office, but judgment in such cases, shall only extend to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the laws of the State.

The party whether convicted or acquitted shall nevertheless be liable to prosecution trial judgment and punishment according to law.

Article No. _____

Section XIX. All officers not liable to impeachment, shall be subject to removal for misconduct or malfeasance in office, in such manner as may be provided by law.

Section XX. No law shall be passed except by bill, and no bill shall be so altered or amended on its passage through either House as to change its original purpose.

Section XXI. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Wyoming."

Section XXII. No bill for the appropriation of money, except for the expenses of the government, shall be introduced within five (5) days of the close of the session, except by unanimous consent of the House in which it is sought to be introduced.

Section XXIII. No bill shall be considered or become a law, unless referred to a committee, returned therefrom and printed for the use of the members.

Section XXIV. No bill, except general appropriation bills, and bills for the codification and general revision of the laws, shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title; but if any subject is embraced in any act which is not expressed in the title such act shall be void only as to so much thereof as shall not be so expressed.

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Section XXV. No bill shall become a law except by a vote of a majority of all the members elected to each House, nor unless on its final passage, the vote be taken by aye and noes, and the names of those voting be entered on the Journal.

Section XXVI. No law shall be revised or amended, or the provisions thereof extended by reference to its title only; but so much thereof as is revised, amended or extended, shall be re-enacted, and published at length.

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Section XXVII. The Legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases that is to say: For granting divorces; laying out, opening, altering or working roads or highways; vacating roads; Town plats, streets, alleys or public grounds; locating or changing county seats; regulating county or township affairs; incorporation of cities, towns or villages, or changing or amending the charter of any cities, towns or villages; regulating the practice in Courts of Justice; regulating the jurisdiction and duties of Justices of the Peace; Police magistrates or constables; changing the rules of evidence in any trial or inquiry; providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases; declaring any person of age; for limitation of civil actions; giving effect to any informal or invalid deeds; summoning or impaneling grand or petit-juries; providing for the management of common schools; regulating the rate of interest on money;

the opening or conducting of any election or designating the place of voting; the sale or mortgage of real estate belonging to minors or others under disability; chartering or licensing ferries or bridges or toll roads; chartering banks, insurance companies, and loan and trust companies; remitting fines, penalties or forfeitures; creating, increasing or decreasing fees, - per centages or allowances of public officers; changing the law of descent; granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks; or any special or exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever; or amending existing charter for such purposes; for punishment of crimes; changing the names of persons or places; for assessment or collection of taxes; affecting estates of deceased persons, minors or others under legal disabilities; extending the time for the collection of taxes; refunding money paid into the State treasury; relinquish-

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ing or extinguishing, in whole or in part the indebtedness, liabilities or obligations of any corporation or person to this State, or to any municipal corporation therein; exempting property from taxation; restoring to citizenship persons convicted of infamous crimes; authorizing the creation, extension or impairing of liens; creating offices or prescribing the powers or duties of officers in Counties, Cities, Township or school districts; or authorizing the adoption or legitimation of children. In all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, no special law shall be enacted.

Section XXVIII. The presiding officer of each house shall, in the presence of the house, over which he presides, sign all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature immediately after their titles have been publicly read, and the fact of signing shall be at once entered upon the journal.

Section XXIX. The Legislature shall prescribe by law the number, duties and compensation of the officers, and employees of each house, and no payment shall be made from the State Treasury, or be in any way authorized to any such person except to an acting officer or employee elected or appointed in pursuance of law.

Section XXX. No bill shall be passed giving any extra compensation to any public officer, servant or employee, agent or contractor, after services are rendered or contract made.

Article No. _____

Section XXXI. All stationary, printing, paper, fuel and lights used in the Legislature and other departments of government shall be furnished, and the printing and binding of the laws, journals, and department reports, and other printing and binding, and the repairing and furnishing the halls and rooms used for the meeting of the Legislature and its committees, shall be performed under contract, to be given to the lowest responsible bidder, below such maximum price, and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

No member or officer of any department of the government shall be in any way interested in any such contract; and all such contracts shall be subject to the approval of the Governor and State Treasurer.

Section XXXII. Except as otherwise provided in this constitution, no law shall extend the term of any public officer, or increase or diminish his salary or emolument after his election or appointment; but this shall not be construed to forbid the Legislature from fixing salaries or emoluments of those officers first elected or appointed under this constitution, if such salaries or emoluments are not fixed by its provisions.

Article No. _____

Section XXXIII. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose amendments as in case of other bills.

Section XXXIV. The general appropriation bills shall embrace nothing but appropriations for the ordinary expenses of the Legislative, Executive and judicial departments of the State, interest on the public debt, and for public schools. All other appropriations shall be made by separate bills, each embracing but one subject.

Section XXXV. Except for interest on public debt, money shall be paid out of the treasury only on appropriations made by the Legislature, and in no case otherwise than upon warrant drawn by the proper officer in pursuance of law.

Section XXXVI. No appropriation shall be made for charitable, industrial, educational, or benevolent purposes to any person, corporation or community not under the absolute control of the State, nor to any denominational or sectarian institution or association.

Article No. _____

Section XXXVII. The Legislature shall not delegate to any special commissioner, private corporation or association, any power to make, supervise or interfere, with any municipal improvements, money, property or effects, whether held in trust or otherwise, to levy taxes, or to perform any municipal functions whatever.

Section XXXVIII. No act of the Legislature shall authorize the investment of trust funds by executors, administrators, guardians or trustees in the bonds or stock of any private corporation.

Section XXXIX. The Legislature shall have no power to pass any law authorizing the State, or any county in the State, to contract any debt or obligation in the construction of any railroad, or give or loan its credit to or in aid of the construction of the same.

Section XL. No obligation or liability of any person, association or corporation, held or owned by the State, or any municipal corporation therein, shall ever be exchanged, transferred, remitted, released or postponed, or in any way diminished by the Legislature, nor shall such liability or obligation be extinguished, except by the payment thereof into the proper treasury.

Section XLI. Every order, resolution or vote, in which the concurrence of both Houses may be necessary, except on the question of adjournment or relating solely to the transaction of ^{the} business of the two Houses, shall be presented to the Governor, and before it shall take effect be approved by him, or being disapproved, be re-passed by two-thirds of both Houses as prescribed in the case of a bill.

Article No. _____

Section XLII. If any person elected to either House of the Legislature shall offer or promise to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any measure or proposition pending, or to be introduced into the Legislature in consideration or upon condition that any other person elected to the same Legislature, will give or promise, or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure, or proposition pending, or proposed to be introduced into such Legislature, the person making such offer or promise shall be deemed guilty of solicitation of bribery.

If any member of the Legislature shall give his vote or influence, for or against any measure or proposition pending, or ~~proposed~~ to be introduced in such Legislature, or offer, promise or assent there to upon condition that any other member will give, or will promise or assent to give his vote or influence in favor of or against any other measure or proposition pending, or to be introduced in such Legislature, or in consideration that any other member has given his vote or influence for or against any other measure or proposition in such Legislature, he shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and any member of the Legislature or person elected thereto, who shall be guilty of either of such offences, shall be expelled, and shall not thereafter be eligible to the Legislature, and on conviction thereof in the civil Courts shall be liable to such further penalty as may be prescribed by law.

Article No. _____

Section XLIII. Any person who shall directly or indirectly offer, give or promise any money or thing of value, testimonial, privilege or personal advantage, to any executive or judicial officer, or member of the Legislature to influence him in the performance of any of his official duties, shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and be punished in such manner as shall be provided by law.

Section XLIV. Any person may be compelled to testify in any lawful investigation or judicial proceeding against any person who may be charged with having committed the offense of bribery or corrupt solicitation, or practices of solicitation, and shall not be permitted to withhold his testimony upon the ground that it may criminate himself or subject him to public infamy; but such testimony shall not afterwards be used against him in any judicial proceeding except for perjury in giving such testimony, and any person convicted of either of the offenses aforesaid shall, as part of the punishment therefor, be disqualified from holding any office or position of honor, trust, or profit in this state.

Article No. _____

Section XLV. The offense of corrupt solicitation of members of the Legislature or of public officers of the State or of any municipal division thereof and the occupation or practice of solicitation of such members or officers to influence their official actions, shall be defined by law and shall be punishable by fine and imprisonment.

Section XLVI. A member who has a personal or private interest in any measure or bill proposed or pending before the Legislature shall disclose the fact to the House of which he is a member, and shall not vote thereon.

Article No. _____

"Apportionment"

Section I. One Representative in the Congress of the United States, shall be elected from the State at large, the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November 1890, and thereafter at such times and places, and in such manner as may be prescribed by law.

When a new apportionment shall be made by Congress, the Legislature shall divide the State into Congressional districts accordingly.

Section II. The Legislature shall provide by law, for an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State, in the year 1890 and every tenth year thereafter, and at the session next following such enumeration, and also at the session next following an enumeration made by the authority of the United States, shall revise and adjust the apportionment for Senators and Representatives, on a basis of such enumeration according to ratios to be fixed by law.

Section III. Representative districts may be altered from time to time as public convenience may require.

When a Representative district shall be composed of two or more counties, they shall be contiguous, and the districts as compact as may be.

No county shall be divided, in the formation of representative districts.

Article No. _____

Section IV. Until an apportionment of Senators and Representatives as otherwise provided by law, they shall be divided among the several Counties of the State in the following manner.

Albany County two Senators and five Representatives,
Carbon County two Senators and five Representatives,
Converse County one Senator and three Representatives,
Crosby County one Senator and two Representatives,
Piemont County one Senator and two Representatives,
Paria County three Senators and six Representatives,
Johnson County one Senator and two Representatives,
Sheridan County one Senator and two Representatives,
Sweetwater County two Senators and three Representatives,
Uinta County two Senators and three Representatives,

Article No. IV
"Executive Department"

Section I. The Executive power shall be vested in a Governor, who shall hold his office for the term of four (4) years, and until his successor is elected and duly qualified.

Section II. No person shall be eligible to the office of Governor unless he be a citizen of the United States, and a qualified elector of the State, who has attained the age of thirty years, and who has resided five years next preceding the election within the State or Territory, nor shall he be eligible to any other office during the term for which he was elected.

Section III. The Governor shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at the time and place of choosing members of the Legislature. The person having the highest number of votes for Governor, shall be declared elected, but if two or more shall have an equal and highest number of votes for Governor, the two Houses of the Legislature at its next regular session shall forthwith by joint-ballot choose one of such persons for said office.

The returns of the election for Governor shall be made in such manner as shall be prescribed by law.

Article No. _____

Section IV. The Governor shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Military forces of the State, except when they are called into the service of the United States, and may call out the same to execute the laws, suppress insurrection and repel invasion. He shall have power to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions. He shall at the commencement of each session communicate to the Legislature, by message, information of the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he shall deem expedient. He shall transact all necessary business with the officers of the government—civil and military. He shall expedite all such measures as may be resolved upon by the Legislature and shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed.

Section V. The Governor shall have power to remit fines and forfeitures, to grant reprieves, commutations and pardons after conviction, for all offences, except treason and cases of impeachment;—but the Legislature may by law regulate the manner in which the remission of fines, pardons, commutations and reprieves may be applied for. Upon conviction for treason he shall have power to suspend the execution of sentence until the case is reported to the Legislature at its next regular session, when the Legislature shall either pardon or commute the sentence, direct the execution of the sentence or grant further reprieve. He shall communicate to the Legislature at each regular session each case of remission of fine, reprieve, commutation or pardon granted by him, stating the name of the convict, the crime for which he was convicted, the sentence and its date, and the date of the remission, commutation, pardon or reprieve with his reasons for granting the same.

Article No. _____

Section VI. If the Governor be impeached, displaced, resign or die, or from mental or physical disease, or otherwise, become incapable of performing the duties of his office, or be absent from the State, the Secretary of State shall act as Governor until the vacancy is filled, or the disability removed.

Section VII. When any office from any cause becomes vacant, and no mode is provided by the Constitution or law for filling such vacancy, the Governor shall have power to fill the same by appointment.

Section VIII. Every bill which has passed the Legislature shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the Governor. If he approve, he shall sign, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which shall enter the objections at large, upon the Journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration two thirds of the members elected agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent together with the objections, to the other House by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if it be approved by two thirds of the members elected, it shall become a law; but in all such cases the vote of both Houses shall be determined by the yeas and nays, and the names of the members voting for and against the bill shall be entered upon the Journal of each House respectively. If any bill is not returned by the Governor within three days (Sundays excepted) after its presentation to him, the same shall be a law, unless the Legislature, by its adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall be a law, unless he shall file the same, with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State, within fifteen days after such adjournment.

Article No. _____

Section IX. The Governor shall have power to disapprove of any item or items, or part or parts of any bill making appropriations of money or property, embracing distinct items, and the part or parts of the bill approved shall be the Law, and the item or items, and part or parts disapproved shall be void, unless enacted in the following manner: If the Legislature be in session he shall transmit to the House in which the bill originated a copy of the item or items, or part or parts thereof disapproved, together with his objections thereto, and the items or parts objected to shall be separately reconsidered, and each item or part shall then take the same course as is prescribed for the passage of bills over the Executive veto.

Section X. Any Governor of this State who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or who gives or offers, or promises, his official influence in consideration that any member of the Legislature shall give his official vote or influence on any particular side of any question or matter upon which he is required to act in his official capacity, or who menaces any member by the threatened use of his veto power, or who offers or promises any member that he, the Governor, will appoint any particular person or persons to any office created or thereafter to be created in consideration that any member shall give his official vote or influence on any matter pending, or thereafter to be introduced into either House of said Legislature, or who threatens any member that he, the Governor, will remove any person or persons from office or position with intent in any manner to influence the action of said member, shall be punished in the manner now, or that may hereafter be provided by law, and upon conviction thereof shall forfeit all right to hold or exercise any office of trust or honor in this State.

Article No. _____

Section XI. There shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the State, at the times and places of choosing members of the Legislature, a Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction, who shall have attained the age of twenty five years, respectively, shall be citizens of the United States, and shall have the qualifications of State electors. They shall severally hold their offices at the seat of government, for the term of four (4) years, and until their successors are elected and duly qualified; but no person shall be eligible to the office of Treasurer for four (4) years next after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

The Legislature may provide for such other State officers as are deemed necessary.

Section XII. The powers and duties of the Secretary of State, of State Auditor, Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall be as prescribed by law.

Section XIII. Until otherwise provided by law the Governor shall receive an annual salary of two thousand and five hundred dollars.

The Secretary of State, State Auditor, State Treasurer, and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the salaries of any of the said officers shall not be increased or diminished during the period for which they were elected; and all fees and profits arising from any of the said offices shall be covered into the State treasury.

Article No. _____

Section XIV. The Legislature shall provide for a State Examiner who shall be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. His duty shall be to examine the accounts of State Treasurers, Supreme Court Clerks, District Court Clerks and all county Treasurers, and Treasurers of such other public institutions as the law may require, and shall perform such other duties as the Legislature may prescribe. He shall report at least once a year and oftener if required, to such officers as are designated by the Legislature.

His compensation shall be fixed by law.

Section XV. There shall be a seal of the State, which shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Wyoming." It shall be kept by the Secretary of State, and used by him officially as directed by law. The Seal of the Territory of Wyoming as now used shall be the Seal of the State until otherwise provided by law.

Article No. V
Judicial Department

Section I. The judicial power of the State shall be vested in the Senate sitting as a Court of Impeachment, in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Justices of the Peace, Courts of Arbitration, and such Courts as the Legislature may by general law establish for incorporated cities, or incorporated towns.

Section II. The Supreme Court shall have general appellate jurisdiction co-extensive with the State, in both civil and criminal causes, and shall have a general superintending control over all inferior Courts under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Section III. The Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction in quo warrants and mandamus as to all State officers and in habeas corpus. The Supreme Court shall also have power to issue writs of mandamus, review, prohibition, habeas corpus, Certiorari and other writs necessary and proper to the complete exercise of its appellate and revisionary jurisdiction.

Each of the judges shall have power to issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the State upon petition by or on behalf of a person held in actual custody, and may make such writs returnable before himself or before the Supreme Court, or before any District Court of the State or any judge thereof.

Article No. _____

Section 77. The Supreme Court of the State shall consist of three Justices who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the State, at a general state election, at the times and places at which state officers are elected; and their term of office shall be eight (8) years, commencing from and after the first Monday in January, next succeeding their election; and the Justices elected at the first election after this Constitution shall go into effect shall, at their first meeting provided by law, so classify themselves by lot, that one of them shall go out of office at the end of four (4) years, and one at the end of six (6) years, and one at the end of eight (8) years from the commencement of their term, and an entry of such classification shall be made in the record of the Court, and signed by them and a duplicate thereof shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State. The Justice having the shortest term to serve and not holding his office by appointment or election to fill a vacancy, shall be the Chief Justice and shall preside at all terms of the Supreme Court, and in case of his absence the Justice having in like manner the next shortest term to serve shall preside in his stead.

If a vacancy occur in the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court, the Governor shall appoint a person to hold the office until the election and qualification of a person to fill the unexpired term occasioned by such vacancy which election shall take place at the next succeeding general election.

The first election of the Justices shall be at the first general election after this Constitution shall go into effect.

Article No. _____

Section V. A majority of the Justices of the Supreme Court shall be necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

Section VI. In case of a Judge of the Supreme Court shall be in any way interested in a cause brought before said Court, the remaining Judges of said Court shall call one of the District Judges to sit with them on the hearing of said cause.

Section VII. At least two terms of the Supreme Court shall be held annually at the seat of government at such times as may be provided by law.

Section VIII. No person shall be eligible to the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, unless he be learned in the law, have been in actual practice at least nine (9) years or whose service on the bench of any Court ~~be added~~ when added to the time he may have practiced law, shall be equal to nine (9) years, be at least thirty years of age, and a citizen of the United States, or unless he shall have resided in this State or Territory, at least three years.

Section IX. There shall be a Clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall be appointed by the Justices of said Court, and shall hold his office during their pleasure, and whose duties and emoluments shall be as provided by law.

Article No. _____

Section X. The District Court shall have original jurisdiction of all causes both at law and in equity, and in all criminal cases, of all matters of probate and insolvency and of such special cases and proceedings as are not otherwise provided for.

The District Court shall also have original jurisdiction in all cases and of all proceedings in which jurisdiction shall not have been by law vested exclusively in some other court; and said court shall have the power of naturalization, and to issue papers therefor.

They shall have such appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in Justices and other inferior courts in their respective counties as may be prescribed by law.

Said Courts and their Judges shall have power to issue writs of mandamus, quo warranto, review, certiorari, prohibition, injunction and writs of habeas corpus on petition by or on behalf of any person in actual custody in their respective districts.

Section XI. The Judges of the District Courts may hold courts for each other, and shall do so when required by law.

Section XII. No person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the District Court unless he be learned in the law, be at least twenty-eight years of age and a citizen of the United States, nor unless he shall have resided within the State or Territory of Wyoming at least two years next preceding his election.

Article No. _____

Section XIII. There shall be a Clerk of the District Court in each organized county in which a court is holden who shall be elected, or in case of vacancy, be appointed in such manner ~~(as may be prescribed by law)~~ and with such duties and compensation as may be prescribed by law.

Section XIV. The Legislature shall provide by law for the appointment by the several District Courts of one or more District Court Commissioners [who shall be persons learned in the law] in each organized county in which a District Court is holden, such Commissioners shall have authority to perform such chamber business in the absence of the District Judge from the county, or upon his written statement, filed with the papers that it is improper for him to act as may be prescribed by law, to take depositions and perform such other duties and receive such compensation as shall be prescribed by law.

Section XV. The style of all process shall be, "The State of Wyoming." All prosecutions shall be carried on in the name and by the authority of the State of Wyoming, and conclude "against the peace and dignity of the State of Wyoming."

Section XVI. No duties shall be imposed by law upon the Supreme Court or any of the Judges thereof, except such as are judicial, nor shall any of the Judges thereof exercise any power of appointment except as herein provided.

Article No. _____

Section XVII. The Judges of the Supreme and District Courts shall receive such compensation for their services as may be prescribed by law, which compensation shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which a Judge shall have been elected, and the salary of a Judge of the Supreme or District Court shall be as may be prescribed by law.

Section XVIII. Writs of error and appeals may be allowed from the decisions of the District Courts to the Supreme Court under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Section XIX. Until otherwise provided by ^{law} the State shall be divided into three judicial districts in each of which there shall be elected at general elections, by the electors thereof, one Judge of the District Court therein, whose term shall be six (6) years from the first Monday in January succeeding his election, and until his successor is duly qualified.

Section XX. Until otherwise provided by law said Judicial Districts shall be constituted as follows.

District number one shall consist of the counties of Laramie, Converse and Crook.

District number two shall consist of the counties of Albany, Johnson and Sheridan.

District number three shall consist of the counties of Carbon, Sweetwater, Uinta and Fremont.

Article No. _____

Section XXI. The Legislature may from time to time increase the number of said Judicial Districts and the Judges thereof, but such increase or change in the boundaries of the Districts shall not work the removal of any Judge from his office during the term for which he may have been elected or appointed. Provided the number of Districts and District Judges shall not exceed four (4) until the valuation of taxable property in the State shall be equal to one hundred millions (\$100,000,000) dollars.

Section XXII. The Legislature shall provide by law for the election of Justices of the Peace in each organized county within the State. But the number of said Justices to be elected in each organized county shall be limited by law to such number as shall be necessary for the proper administration of justice. The Justices of the Peace herein provided for shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the District Court, in all civil actions, where the amount in controversy, exclusive of costs does not exceed two hundred dollars, and they shall have such jurisdiction to hear and determine cases of misdemeanor as may be provided by law, but in no case shall said Justices of the Peace have jurisdiction when the boundaries of or title to real estate shall come into question.

Section XXIII. Appeals shall lie from the final decisions of Justices of the Peace and Police Magistrates in such cases and pursuant to such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Article No. _____

Section XXIV. The time of holding courts in the several counties of a district shall be as prescribed by law, and the Legislature shall make provisions for attaching unorganized counties or territories to organized counties for judicial purposes.

Section XXV. No Judge of the Supreme or District Court shall act as attorney or counsellor at law.

Section XXVI. Until the Legislature shall provide by law for fixing the terms of courts, the Judges of the Supreme Court and District Courts shall fix the terms thereof.

Section XXVII. No Judge of the Supreme or District Court shall be elected or appointed to any other than judicial offices, or be eligible thereto during the term for which he was elected or appointed such Judge.

Section XXVIII. Appeals from decisions of Compulsory Boards of Arbitration shall be allowed to the Supreme Court of the State, and the manner of taking such appeals shall be prescribed by law.

Article No. VI

Suffrage.

Section I. The rights of Citizens of the State of Wyoming to vote and hold office, shall not be denied or abridged on account of sex. Both male and female Citizens of this State, shall equally enjoy all civil, political and religious rights and privileges.

Section II. Every Citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty one years and upwards, who has resided in the State or Territory one year, and in the County wherein such residence is located, sixty days, next preceeding any election, shall be entitled to vote at such election, except as herein otherwise provided.

Section III. Electors shall in all cases, except treason, felony, or breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest on the days of election during their attendance at elections, and going to and returning therefrom.

Section IV. No elector shall be obliged to perform Militia duty on the day of election, except in time of war or public danger.

Article No. _____

Section. V. No person shall be deemed a qualified elector of this State, unless such person be a citizen of the United States.

Section. VI. All idiots, insane persons, and persons convicted of infamous crimes, unless restored to civil rights, are excluded from the elective franchise.

Section. VII. No elector shall be deemed to have lost his residence in the State, by reason of his absence on business of the United States, or of this State, or in the Military or Naval service of the United States.

Section. VIII. No soldier, seaman, or marine in the army or navy of the United States shall be deemed a resident of this State, in consequence of his being stationed therein.

Section. IX. No person shall have the right to vote, who shall not be able to read the Constitution of this State. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any person prevented by physical disability from complying with its requirements.

Article No. _____

Section. X. Nothing herein contained shall be construed, to deprive any person of the right to vote, who has such right at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, unless disqualified by the restrictions of Section 6. of this article. After the expiration of five (5) years from the time of the adoption of this Constitution, none but Citizens of the United States shall have the right to vote.

Section. XI. All elections shall be by ballot. The Legislature shall provide by law, that the names of all candidates for the same office, to be voted for at any election, shall be printed on the same ballot, at public expense, and on election day be delivered to the voters within the polling place by sworn public officials, and only such ballots so delivered shall be received and counted. But no voter shall be deprived of the privilege of writing upon the ballot used, the name of any other candidate. All voters shall be guaranteed absolute privacy in the preparation of their ballots, and the secrecy of the ballot shall be made compulsory.

Article No. _____

Section XII. No person qualified to be an elector of the State of Wyoming, shall be allowed to vote at any general, or special election hereafter to be holden in the State, until he or she shall have registered as a voter according to law, unless the failure to register is caused by sickness or absence, for which provision shall be made by law. The Legislature of the State shall enact such laws as will carry into effect the provisions of this section, which enactment shall be subject to amendment, but shall never be repealed; but this section shall not apply to the first election held under this Constitution.

Article No. _____

"Elections"

Section I The Legislature shall pass laws to secure the purity of elections and guard against abuses of the elective franchise.

Section II The Legislature shall, by general law, designate the courts by which the several classes of election contests not otherwise provided for, shall be tried, and regulate the manner of trial and all matters incident thereto; but no such law shall apply to any contest arising out of an election held before its passage.

Section III No person except a qualified elector shall be elected or appointed to any civil or military office in the State.

Section IV. Every person holding any civil office under the State or any municipality therein shall, unless removed according to law, exercise the duties of such office until his successor is duly qualified; but this shall not apply to members of the Legislature, nor to members of any board or assembly, two or more of whom are elected at the same time.

The Legislature may, by law provide for suspending any officer in his functions, pending impeachment or prosecution for misconduct in office.

Article No. _____
"Qualifications to Office."

Section V. All general elections for State and County officers for Members of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Wyoming, and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, shall be held on the ~~Thursday~~ Tuesday next following the first Monday in November of each even year. Special elections may be held as now, or as may hereafter be provided by law.

All State and County officers elected at a general election shall enter upon their respective duties on the first Monday in January next following the date of their election, or as soon thereafter as may be possible.

Section VI. All officers, whose election is not provided for in this Constitution shall be elected or appointed as may be directed by law.

Section VII. No Member of Congress from this State, nor any person holding or exercising any office or appointment of trust or profit under the United States, shall at the same time hold or exercise any office in this State to which a salary, fees or perquisites shall be attached. The Legislature may by law declare what offices are incompatible.

Article No. _____
"Oath of Office."

Section VIII. Senators and Representatives, and all Judicial, State and County officers shall, before entering on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will support, obey and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of this State, and that I will discharge the duties of my office with fidelity: that I have not paid or contributed, or promised to pay or contribute, either directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing, to procure my nomination or election (or appointment,) except for necessary and proper expenses expressly authorized by law; that I have not knowingly violated any election law of this State, or procured it to be done by others in my behalf: that I will not knowingly receive, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable thing for the performance or non-performance of any act or duty pertaining to my office, other than the compensation allowed by law."

Section IX. The foregoing oath shall be administered by some person authorized to administer oaths, and in the case of State officers and judges of the Supreme Court, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, and in the case of other judicial and County officers, in the office of the clerk of the County in which the same is taken; any person refusing to take said oath or affirmation shall forfeit his office; and any person who shall be convicted of having sworn or affirmed falsely, or of having violated said oath or affirmation, shall be guilty of perjury, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit within this State. The oath to members of the Senate and House of Representatives shall be administered by one of the judges of the Supreme Court or a justice of the peace, in the hall of the house to which the members shall be elected.

Article No. VII

"Education"

Section I. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of a complete and uniform system of public instruction, embracing free elementary schools of every needed kind and grade, a University, with such technical and professional departments as the public good may require and the means of the State allow, and such other institutions as may be necessary.

Section II. The following are declared to be perpetual funds for school purposes, of which the annual income only can be appropriated, to wit: Such per centum as has been or may hereafter be granted by Congress on the sale of lands in this State: all moneys arising from the sale or lease of sections number sixteen and thirty six in each township in the State, and the lands selected, or that may be selected in lieu thereof; the proceeds of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to this State, where by the terms and conditions of the grant the same are not to be otherwise appropriated; the net-proceeds of lands and other property and effects that may come to the State by escheat or forfeiture, or from unclaimed dividends or distribution shares of the estates of deceased persons; all moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property now belonging to the Common School Fund.

Section III. To the sources of revenue above mentioned shall be added all other grants, gifts and devises that have been or may hereafter be made to this State and not otherwise appropriated by the terms of the grant, gift or devise.

Article No. _____

Section 15. All moneys, stocks, bonds, lands and other property belonging to a County school fund, except such moneys and property as may be provided by law for current-use in aid of public schools, shall belong to and be securely invested and sacredly preserved in the several Counties as a County public school fund, the income of which shall be appropriated exclusively to the use and support of free public schools in the several Counties of the State.

Section 16. All fines and penalties under general laws of the State, shall belong to the public school fund of the respective Counties and be paid over to the custodians of such funds for the current-support of the public schools therein.

Section 17. All funds belonging to the State for public school purposes, the interest and income of which only are to be used shall be deemed trust funds in the care of the State, which shall keep them for the exclusive benefit of the public schools, and shall make good any losses that may in any manner occur, so that the same shall remain forever inviolate and undiminished.

None of such funds shall ever be invested or loaned except on the bonds issued by school districts, or registered county bonds of the State, or state securities of this State, or of the United States.

Section 18. The income arising from the funds mentioned in the preceding section, together with all the rents of the unsold school lands and such other means as the Legislature may provide, shall be exclusively applied to the support of free schools in every County in the State.

Article No. _____

Section VIII. Provision shall be made by general law for the equitable distribution of such income among the several counties according to the number of children of school age in each; which several counties shall in like manner distribute the proportion of said fund by them received respectively to the several school districts embraced therein. But no appropriation shall be made from said fund to any district for the year in which a school has not been maintained for at least three months; nor shall any portion of any public school fund ever be used to support or assist any private school, or any school, academy, seminary, college or other institution of learning controlled by any church or sectarian organization or religious denomination whatsoever.

Section IX. The Legislature shall make such further provision by taxation, or otherwise, as with the income arising from the general school fund will create and maintain a thorough and efficient system of public schools, adequate to the proper instruction of all the youth of the State, between the ages of six and twenty-one years, free of charge; and in view of such provision so made, the Legislature shall require that every child of sufficient physical and mental ability shall attend a public school during the period between six and eighteen years for a time equivalent to three years, unless educated by other means.

Section X. In none of the public schools so established and maintained shall distinction or discriminations be made on account of sex, race or color.

Section XI. Neither the Legislature nor the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall have power to prescribe text books to be used in the public schools.

Article No. _____

Section XII. No sectarian instruction, qualifications, or tests, shall be imparted, exacted, applied, or in any manner tolerated in the schools of any grade or character controlled by the State, nor shall attendance be required at any religious service therein; nor shall any sectarian tenets or doctrines be taught or favoured in any public school or institution that may be established under this Constitution.

Section XIII. The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer and Superintendent of Public Instruction shall constitute the Board of ^{Land Commissioners} ~~Land Commissioners~~, which, under direction of the Legislature, as limited by this Constitution, shall have the direction, control, leasing and disposal of the lands of the State granted, or which may be hereafter granted for the support and benefit of public schools, subject to the further limitations that the sale of all lands shall be at public auction, after such delay (not less than the time fixed by Congress), in portions at proper intervals of time, and at such minimum prices (not less than the minimum fixed by Congress), as to realize the largest possible proceeds.

Section XIV. The general supervision of the public schools shall be entrusted to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, whose powers and duties shall be prescribed by Law.

Article No. _____
"The University."

Section XV. The establishment of the University of Wyoming is here by confirmed, and said institution, with its several departments, is hereby declared to be the University of the State of Wyoming.

All lands which have been heretofore granted or which may be granted hereafter by Congress unto the University as such, or in aid of the instruction to be given in any of its departments, with all other grants donations or devices for said University, or for any of its departments, shall vest in said University and be exclusively used for the purposes for which they were granted, donated or devised. The said lands may be leased on terms approved by the Land Commissioners, but may not be sold on terms not approved by Congress.

Section XVI. The University shall be equally open to students of both sexes, irrespective of race or color; and in order that the instruction furnished may be as nearly free as possible, any amount in addition to the income from its grants of lands and other sources above mentioned, necessary to its support and maintenance in a condition of full efficiency shall be raised by taxation or otherwise, under provisions of the Legislature.

Section XVII. The Legislature shall provide by law for the management of the University, its lands and other property by a Board of Trustees consisting of not less than seven members, to be appointed by the Governor by and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the President of the University, and Superintendent of Public Instruction as members ex-officio, as such having the right to speak but not to vote. The duties and powers of the Trustees shall be prescribed by law.

Article No. _____
"Charitable and Penal Institutions"

Section XVIII. Such charitable, reformatory and penal institutions as the claims of humanity and the public good may require shall be established and supported by the State in such manner as the Legislature may prescribe. They shall be under the general supervision of a State Board of Charities and reform whose duties and powers shall be prescribed by law.

Section XIX. The property of all charitable and penal institutions belonging to the Territory of Wyoming shall, upon the adoption of this Constitution, become the property of the State of Wyoming; and such of said institutions as are then in actual operation shall thereafter have the supervision of the Board of Charities and reform as provided in the last preceding section of this article, under provisions of the Legislature.

"Public Health and Morals"

Section XX. As the health and morality of the people are essential to their well-being, and to the peace and permanence of the State, it shall be the duty of the Legislature to protect and promote these vital interests by such measures for the encouragement of temperance and virtue, and such restrictions upon vice and immorality of every sort, as are deemed necessary to the public welfare.

Article No. _____

"Public Buildings"

Section XXI. All public buildings and other property belonging to the Territory shall, upon the adoption of this Constitution, become the property of the State of Wyoming.

Section XXII. The construction, care and preservation of all public buildings of the State not under the control of the Board or officers of public institutions by authority of law shall be entrusted to such officers or boards, and under such regulations, as shall be prescribed by law.

Section XXIII. The Legislature shall have no power to change or to locate the seat of government, the State University, Insane Asylum, or State Penitentiary, but may after the expiration of ten (10) years after the adoption of this Constitution provide by law for submitting the question of the permanent locations thereof, respectively, to the qualified electors of the State, at some general election, and a majority of all votes upon said question cast at said election shall be necessary to determine the location thereof; but for said period of ten (10) years, and until the same are respectively and permanently located, as herein provided, the location of the seat of government and said institutions shall be as follows:

The seat of government shall be located at the City of Cheyenne, in the County of Laramie.

The State University shall be located at the City of Laramie, in the County of Albany. The Insane Asylum shall be located at the town of Evanston, in the County of Uinta.

The Penitentiary shall be located at the City of Rawlins in the County of Carbon: but the Legislature may, ^{provide} by law that said penitentiary may be converted to other public uses.

The Legislature shall not locate any other public institutions except under general laws, and by vote of the people.

Article No. VIII

Irrigation and Water rights

Section I. The water of all natural streams, springs, lakes, or other collection of still water, within the boundaries of the state, are hereby declared to be the property of the state,

Section II. There shall be constituted a Board of Control, to be composed of the State Engineer and Superintendents of the Water Divisions, which shall, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law, have the supervision of the waters of the state, and of their appropriation, distribution and diversion, and of the various officers connected therewith.

Its decisions to be subject to review by the Courts of the State,

Section III. Priority of appropriation for beneficial uses, shall give the better right. No appropriation shall be denied except when such denial is demanded by the public interests.

Section IV. The Legislature shall by law divide the state into four (4) water divisions, and provide for the appointment of Superintendents thereof.

Article No. _____

Section 7. There shall be a State Engineer who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, and confirmed by the Senate, he shall hold his office for the term of six (6) years or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall have qualified, He shall be President of the Board of Control, and shall have general supervision of the waters of the State, and of the officers connected with its distribution. No person shall be appointed to this position who has not such theoretical knowledge and such practical experience and skill as shall fit him for the position.

Article No. 1X

Mines and Mining

Section. I. There shall be established and maintained, the office of Inspector of Mines, the duties and salary of which shall be prescribed by law. When said office shall be established, the Governor shall, with the advice and consent of the senate, appoint thereto a person proven in the manner provided by law, to be competent and practical, whose term of office shall be two years.

Section. II. The Legislature shall provide by law for the proper development, ventilation, drainage and operation of all mines in this State.

Section. III. No boy under the age of fourteen years and no woman or girl of any age shall be employed or permitted to be in (or about) any coal, iron or other dangerous mines, for the purpose of employment therein; provided, however, this provision shall not affect the employment of a boy, or female of suitable age, in an office or in the performance of clerical work, at such mine or colliery.

Article No. _____

Section. IV. For any injury to person or property caused by wilful failure to comply with the provisions of this article, or laws passed in pursuance hereof, a right of action shall accrue to the party injured, for the damages sustained thereby, and in all cases in this State, whenever the death of a person shall be caused by wrongful act, neglect or default, such as would if death had not ensued have entitled the party injured to maintain an action to recover damages in respect thereof, the person who, or the corporation which would have been liable, if death had not ensued, shall be liable to an action for damages notwithstanding the death of the person injured, and the Legislature shall provide by law at its first session for the manner in which the right of action in respect thereto shall be enforced.

Section. V. The Legislature may provide that the science of mining and metallurgy be taught in one of the institutions of learning under the patronage of the State.

Article No. _____

Section VI. There shall be a State geologist, who shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, with the advice and consent of the senate.

He shall hold his office for a term of six (6) years or until his successor shall have been appointed and shall have qualified. His duties and compensation shall be prescribed by law. No person shall be appointed to this position unless he has such theoretical knowledge, and such practical experience and skill as shall fit him for the position. Said State Geologist shall ex officio perform the duties of Inspector of Mines until otherwise provided by law.

Article No. X

"Corporations"

Section I. The Legislature shall provide for the organization of corporations by general law.

All laws relating to Corporations may be altered, amended or repealed by the Legislature at any time when necessary for the public good and general welfare, and all Corporations doing business in this state may as to such business, be regulated, limited or restrained by law, not in conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

Section II. All powers and franchises of Corporations are derived from the people, and are granted by their agent, the government, for the public good and general welfare, and the right and duty of the State to control and regulate them for these purposes is hereby declared - The power, rights and privileges of any and all Corporations may be forfeited by wilful neglect or abuse thereof.

The Police power of the State is supreme over all Corporations as well as individuals.

Article No. _____

Section III. All existing Charters, franchises, special or exclusive privileges, under which an actual, and bona-fide organization shall not have taken place for the purpose for which formed, and which shall not have been maintained in good faith to the time of the adoption of this Constitution shall thereafter have no validity.

Section IV. No law shall be enacted, limiting the amount of damages to be recovered for causing the injury or death of any person.

Any contract or agreement with any employee waiving any right to recover damages for causing the death or injury of any employee shall be void.

Section V. No Corporation organized under the laws of Wyoming Territory, or any other jurisdiction than this State, shall be permitted to transact business in this State until it shall have accepted the Constitution of this State, and filed such acceptance in accordance with the laws thereof.

Section VI. No Corporation shall have power to engage in more than one general line, or department of business, which line of business shall be distinctly specified in its Charter of incorporation.

Article No. _____

Section VII All Corporations engaged in the transportation of persons, property, mineral oils, and mineral products, news or intelligence, including railroads, telegraphs, express companies, pipe lines, and telephones are declared to be Common Carriers.

Section VIII There shall be no consolidation or combination of corporations of any kind whatever, to prevent competition, to control or influence productions or prices thereof, or in any other manner to interfere with the public good, and general welfare.

Section IX The right of eminent domain shall never be so abridged or construed as to prevent the Legislature from taking property and franchises of incorporated companies, and subjecting them to the public use the same as the property of individuals.

Section X The Legislature shall provide by suitable legislation for the organization of mutual and co-operative associations or corporations.

Article No. _____
"Concerning Railroads."

Section I. Any railroad corporation or association organized for the purpose, shall have the right to contract and operate a railroad between any points within this State, and to connect at the State line with railroads of other States. Every railroad shall have the right with its road to intersect, connect with or cross any other railroad, and all railroads shall receive, and transport each others passengers, ^{and} ~~freight~~ ^{freight} and cars, loaded or empty, without delay or discrimination.

Section II. Railroad and telegraph lines heretofore constructed, or that may hereafter be constructed in this State, are hereby declared public highways and common carriers, and as such must be made by law to extend the same equality and impartiality to all who use them excepting employees and their families and ministers of the gospel; whether individuals or corporations.

Section III. Every railroad corporation or association operating a line of railroad within this State shall annually make a report to the Auditor of State of its business within this State, in such form as the Legislature may prescribe.

Section IV. Exercise of the power and right of eminent domain shall never be so construed or abridged as to prevent the taking by the Legislature, of property and franchises of incorporated companies and subjecting them to public use, the same as property of individuals.

Article No. _____

Section V. Neither the State, nor any County, Township, school district or municipality, shall loan or give its credit, or make donations to or in aid of any railroad or telegraph line: provided that this section shall not apply to obligations of any County, City, Township or school district, contracted prior to the adoption of this Constitution.

Section VI. No railroad or other transportation company or telegraph company in existence, upon the adoption of this Constitution shall derive the benefit of any future legislation, without first filing in the office of the Secretary of State an acceptance of the provisions of this Constitution.

Section VII. Any association, corporation or lease of the franchises thereof, organized for the purpose, shall have the right to construct and maintain lines of telegraph within this State, and to connect the same with other lines.

Section VIII. No foreign railroad or telegraph line shall do any business within this State, without having an agent or agents within each County through which such railroad or telegraph line shall be constructed upon whom process may be served.

Section IX. No railroad company shall construct or operate a railroad within four (4) miles of any existing town or city without providing a suitable depot or stopping place at ^{the} nearest practicable point for the convenience of said town or city, and stopping all trains doing local business at said stopping place. No railroad company shall deviate from the ~~most~~ direct practicable line in constructing a railroad for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this section.

Article No. XI

"Boundaries"

Section I. The boundaries of the State of Wyoming shall be as follows:

Commencing at the intersection of the Twenty-seventh meridian of longitude west from Washington, with the Forty-fifth degree of north latitude, and running thence west to the Thirty-fourth meridian of west longitude, thence south to the Forty-first-degree of north latitude, thence east to the Twenty-seventh meridian of west longitude, and thence north to place of beginning.

Article No. XII

County Organization.

Section. I. The several Counties in the Territory of Wyoming as they shall exist at the time of the ~~time~~ admission of said Territory as a State, are hereby declared to be the Counties of the State of Wyoming.

Section. II. The Legislature shall provide by general law for organizing new Counties, locating the County Seats thereof temporarily, and changing County lines, but no new County shall be formed, unless it shall contain within the limits thereof property of the valuation of two million Dollars as shown by last preceding tax returns, and not then unless the remaining portion of the old County or Counties shall each contain property of, at least three millions of dollars of assessable valuation, and no new County shall be organized, nor shall any organized County be so reduced as to contain a population of less than one thousand five hundred bona-fide inhabitants, and in case any portion of an organized County or Counties is stricken off, to form a new County, the new County shall assume, and be holden for an equitable proportion of the indebtedness of the County or Counties so reduced. No County shall be divided unless a majority of the qualified electors of the Territory proposed to be cut off, voting on the proposition, shall vote in favor of the division.

Article No. _____

Section III. The Legislature shall provide by general law for changing County Seats in organized Counties, but it shall have no power to remove the County Seat of any organized County.

Section IV. The Legislature ~~assembly~~ shall provide by general law for a system of township organization and government which may be adopted by any County, whenever a majority of the Citizens thereof voting at a general election, shall so determine.

Section V. The Legislature shall provide by law for the election of such County officers as may be necessary.

Article No. XIII
"Municipal Corporations"

Section I. The Legislature shall provide by general laws for the organization and classification of Municipal Corporations. The number of such classes shall not exceed four (4) and the powers of each class shall be defined by general laws, so that no such corporations shall have any powers or be subject to any restrictions other than all corporations of the same class. Cities and Towns now existing under special charters or the general laws of the Territory, may abandon such Charter and reorganize under the general laws of the State.

Section II. No Municipal Corporation shall be organized without the consent of the majority of the electors residing within the district proposed to be so incorporated, such consent to be ascertained in the manner and under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Section III. The Legislature shall restrict the powers of such corporations, to levy taxes and assessments, to borrow money, and contract debts, so as to prevent the abuse of such power, and no tax or assessment shall be levied or collected or debts contracted by municipal corporations, except in pursuance of law, for public purposes specified by law.

Section IV. No Street Passenger railway, telegraph, telephone or electric light line shall be constructed within the limits of any municipal organization without the consent of its local authorities.

Article No. _____

Section V. Municipal Corporations shall have the same right as individuals, to acquire rights by prior appropriation, and otherwise to the use of water for domestic and municipal purposes; and the Legislature shall provide, by law, for the exercise upon the part of incorporated cities, towns and villages of the right of eminent domain, for the purpose of acquiring from prior appropriators, upon the payment of just compensation, such water as may be necessary for the well being thereof, and for domestic use.

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Article No. XV

Salaries

Section I. All State, City, County, town and school officers, (excepting Justices of the Peace and Constables, in precincts having less than fifteen hundred population, and excepting Court Commissioners, Boards of Arbitration, and Notaries Public) shall be paid fixed and definite salaries. The Legislature shall from time to time fix the amount of such salaries as are not already fixed by this Constitution, which shall in all cases be in proportion to the value of the service rendered and the duty performed.

Section II. The Legislature shall provide by law the fees which may be demanded by Justices of the Peace and Constables, in precincts having less than fifteen hundred population, and of Court Commissioners, Boards of Arbitration and Notaries Public, which fees the said officers shall accept as their full compensation. But all other State, County, City, town and school officers shall be required by law to keep a true and correct account of all fees collected by them, and to pay the same into the proper treasury when collected, and the officer whose duty it is to collect such fees shall be held responsible, under his bond, for neglect to collect the same. Provided, that in addition to the salary of Sheriff they shall be entitled to receive from the party for whom the services are rendered in civil cases such fees as may be prescribed by law.

Article No. _____

Section III. The salaries of county officers shall be fixed by law within the following limits, to-wit: In counties having an assessed valuation not exceeding two millions (\$2,000,000.) of dollars, the Sheriff shall be paid not more than fifteen hundred dollars per year. The County clerk shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200.) dollars per year. - The County and Prosecuting Attorney shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200.) ^{dollars} per year. The County Treasurer shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000.) dollars per year. The County Assessor shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000.) dollars per year. The County Superintendent of Schools shall not be paid more than five hundred (\$500.) dollars per year.

x In counties having an assessed valuation of more than two millions (\$2,000,000.) of dollars and not exceeding five millions (\$5,000,000.) of dollars, The Sheriff ^{shall} not be paid more than two thousand dollars per year (\$2,000.)

The County clerk shall not be paid more than eighteen hundred (\$1,800.) dollars per year. The County Treasurer shall not be paid more than eighteen hundred (\$1,800.) dollars per year. The County Assessor shall not be paid more than twelve hundred (\$1,200.) dollars per year.

The County and Prosecuting Attorney shall not be paid more than fifteen hundred (\$1,500.) dollars per year.

The County Superintendent of Schools shall not be paid more than seven hundred and fifty

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Article No. _____

(\$750.) dollars per year.

In Counties having more than five millions (\$5,000,000.)^{success} assessed valuation,

The Sheriff shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000.) dollars per year.

The County Clerk shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000.) dollars per year.

The County Treasurer shall not be paid more than two thousand (\$2,000.) dollars per year.

The County Assessor shall not be paid more than fifteen hundred (\$1,500.) dollars per year.

The County and Prosecuting Attorney shall not be paid more than twenty five hundred (\$2,500.) dollars per year.

The County Superintendent of Schools shall not be paid more than one thousand (\$1,000.) dollars per year.

The County Surveyor in each County shall receive not to exceed eight (\$8.00) dollars per day, for each day actually engaged in the performance of the duties of his office.

Section IV. The Legislature shall provide by general law for such deputies as the public necessities may require, and shall fix their compensation.

Section V. Any County officers performing the duties usually performed by the officers named in this Article shall be considered as referred to by Section 3, of this Article, regardless of the title by which their offices may hereafter be designated.

Article No. _____

Section VI. Whenever practicable the Legislature may and whenever the same can be done without detriment to the public service shall consolidate offices in State, County and municipalities respectively and whenever so consolidated the duties of such additional office shall be performed under an ex-officio title.

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Article No. XV

Taxation and Revenue

Section. I. All lands and improvements thereon shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation and assessed separately.

Section. II. All coal lands in the State from which coal is not being mined, shall be listed for assessment, valued for taxation, and assessed according to value.

Section. III. All mines and mining claims from which gold, silver and other precious metals, soda, saline, Coal, mineral oil, or other valuable deposit is or may be produced, shall be taxed, in addition to the surface improvements and in lieu of taxes on the lands, on the gross product thereof, as may be prescribed by law. Provided that the product of all mines shall be taxed in proportion to the value thereof.

Section. IV. For State revenue, there shall be levied annually a tax, not to exceed four mills on the dollar, of the assessed valuation of the property in the State, except for the support of state educational, and charitable institutions, the payment of the state debt, and the interest thereon.

Article No. _____

Section V. For County revenue there shall be levied annually a tax, not to exceed twelve mills on the dollar for all purposes, including general school tax, exclusive of State revenue, except for the payment of its public debt, and the interest thereon. An additional tax of two dollars for each person between the ages of twenty-one years, and fifty years, inclusive, shall be annually levied for County school purposes.

Section VI. No incorporated city or town shall levy a tax to exceed eight mills on the dollar, in any one year except for the payment of its public debt and the interest thereon.

Section VII. All money belonging to the State, or to any County, City, town, village or other sub-division therein, except as herein otherwise provided, shall, whenever practicable, be deposited in a National bank or banks, or a bank or banks, incorporated under the laws of this State. Provided: That the bank or banks in which such money is deposited, shall furnish security, to be approved as provided by law, and shall also pay a reasonable rate of interest thereon. Such interest shall accrue to the fund from which it is derived.

Article No. _____

Section VIII. The making of profit, directly or indirectly out of State, County, City, town or school district money, or other public fund, or using the same for any purpose not authorized by law, by any public officer, shall be deemed a felony, and shall be punished as provided by law.

Section IX. There shall be a State board, composed of the State Auditor, Treasurer, and Secretary of State.

Section X. The duties of the State board, shall be as follows; To fix a valuation each year for the assessment of live stock, and to notify the several county boards of equalization of the rate so fixed, at least ten (10) days before the date fixed for beginning assessments.

To assess, at their actual value, the franchises, roadway, roadbed, rails and rolling stock, and all other property used in the operation of all railroads, and other common carriers, except machine shops, Rolling Mills, and Hotels in this State; such assessed valuation shall be apportioned to the counties in which said roads and common carriers are located, as a basis for taxation of such property.

Provided, That the assessment so made shall not apply to incorporated towns and cities; Said board shall also have power to equalize the valuation on all property in the several counties.

Article No. _____

for the State revenue, and such other duties as may be prescribed by law.

Section XI. All property, except as in this Constitution otherwise provided, shall be uniformly assessed for taxation, and the Legislature, shall prescribe such regulations, as shall secure a just valuation for taxation of all property, real and personal.

Section XII. The property of the United States, the State, Counties, Cities, Towns, school districts, municipal corporations, and public libraries, Lots with the Buildings thereon used exclusively for religious worship - Church Parsonages, Public Cemeteries, shall be exempt from taxation, and such other property, as the Legislature may by general law provide.

Section XIII. No tax shall be levied, except in pursuance of law, and every law imposing a tax shall state distinctly the object of the same, to which only it shall be applied.

Section XIV. The power of taxation shall never be surrendered or suspended by any grant or contract to which the State or any County or other municipal corporation shall be a party.

Article No. XVI

Public Indebtedness

Section. I. The State of Wyoming shall not, in any manner, create any indebtedness exceeding one per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in the State as shown by the last general assessment for taxation, preceding; except to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense.

Section. II. No debt, in excess of the taxes for the ^{current} year shall in any manner, be created in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt shall have been submitted to a vote of the people, and by them approved; except to suppress insurrection or to provide for the public defense.

Section. III. No County in the State of Wyoming shall, in any manner, create any indebtedness exceeding two per centum on the assessed value of taxable property in such County as shown by the last general assessment preceding; Provided, however, That any County, City, town, village or other sub division thereof, in the State of Wyoming, may bond its public debt, existing at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, in any sum not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property in such County, City, town, village or other sub-division as shown by the last general assessment for taxation.

Article No. _____

Section IV. No debt, in excess of the taxes for the current year, shall, in any manner, be created by any county or sub-division thereof, or any city, town, or village or any sub-division thereof, in the State of Wyoming, unless the proposition to create such debt, shall have been submitted to a vote of the people thereof, and by them approved.

Section V. No City, town or village or any sub-division thereof, or any sub-division of any County of the State of Wyoming shall, in any manner, create any indebtedness exceeding two per centum, on the assessed value of the taxable property therein. Provided, however, That any City, town or village may be authorized to create an additional indebtedness not exceeding four per centum on the assessed value of the taxable property therein, as shown by the last preceding general assessment, for purpose of building sewerage therein. Debts contracted for supplying water to such City, or town are excepted from the operation of this section.

Article No. _____

Section VI. Neither the State nor any County, City, Township, town, school district or any other political sub-division shall loan or give its credit, or make donations to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, except for necessary support of the poor, nor subscribe to, or become the owner of the capital stock of any association or corporation; The State shall not engage in any work of internal improvement unless authorized by a two thirds vote of the people.

Section VII. No money shall be paid out of the State treasury except upon appropriation by law, and on warrant drawn by the proper officer, and no bills, claims, accounts or demands against the State, or any County or political sub-division, shall be audited, allowed or paid, until a full itemized statement in writing, verified by affidavit, shall be filed with the officer or officers, whose duty it may be to audit the same.

Article No. _____

Section VIII. No bond or evidence of indebtedness of the State shall be valid, unless the same shall have endorsed thereon a certificate, signed by the Auditor and Secretary of State, that the bond or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law, and is within the debt limit. No bond or evidence of debt of any county, or bond of any township or other political sub-division shall be valid unless the same have endorsed thereon a certificate, signed by the County Auditor, or other officer authorized by law to sign such certificate, stating that said bond, or evidence of debt is issued pursuant to law, and is within the debt limit.

Article No. XVII.

State Militia.

Section. I. The militia of the State shall consist of all able-bodied male citizens of the state between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years, except such as are exempted by the laws of the United States, or of the state. But all such citizens having scruples of conscience averse to bearing arms, shall be excused therefrom upon such conditions as shall be prescribed by law.

Section. II. The Legislature shall provide by law, for the enrollment, equipment, and discipline of the Militia, to conform as nearly as practicable, to the regulations, for the government of the armies of the United States.

Section. III. All Militia officers shall be commissioned by the Governor, - the manner of their selection to be provided by law, and may hold their commissions for such period of time as the Legislature may provide.

Article No. _____

Section. IV. No Military organization under the laws of the State, shall carry any banner, or flag, representing any sect or society, or the flag of any nationality, but that of the United States.

Section. V. The Governor shall be the commander-in-chief of all the Military forces of the State, and shall have power to call out the Militia to preserve the public peace, to execute the laws of the State, to suppress insurrection or repel invasion.

Article No. XVIII

Public Lands and Donations.

Section I. The State of Wyoming hereby agrees to accept the grants of lands heretofore made, or that may hereafter be made, by the United States to the State, for educational purposes, for public buildings and institutions and for other objects, and donations of money with the conditions and limitations that may be imposed by the act or acts of Congress, making such grants, or donations. Such lands shall be disposed of only at public auction to the highest responsible bidder, after having been duly appraised by the Land Commissioners, at not less than three fourths the appraised value thereof, and for not less than ten dollars per acre, Provided that in case of actual and bona fide settlement and improvement thereon at the time of the adoption of this Constitution such actual settler shall have the preference right to purchase the land whereon he may have settled, not exceeding 160 acres at a sum not less than the appraised value thereof and in making such appraisement, the value of improvements shall not be taken into consideration.

If, at any time hereafter, the United States shall grant any arid lands in the State to the State, on condition that the State reclaim and dispose of them to actual settlers, the Legislature shall be authorized to accept such arid lands on such conditions, or other conditions, if the same are practicable and reasonable.

Section II. The proceeds from the sale and rental of all lands and other property donated, granted or received, or that may hereafter be donated, granted or received, from the United States or any other source, shall be inviolably appropriated and applied to the specific purposes specified in the original grant or gift.

Article No. _____

Section III. The Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary of ^{the} State shall constitute a Board of Land Commissioners who, under such regulations as may be provided by law, shall have the direction, control, disposition and care of all lands that have been heretofore, or may hereafter be granted to the State.

Section IV. The Legislature shall enact the necessary laws for the sale, disposal, leasing or care of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted to the State and shall, at the earliest practicable period, provide by law for the location and selection of all lands that have been or may hereafter be granted by Congress to the State, and shall pass laws for the suitable keeping, transfer and disbursement of the land grant funds, and shall require of all officers charged with the same or the safe keeping thereof to give ample bonds for all moneys and funds received by them.

Section V. Except a preference right to buy as in this Constitution otherwise provided, no law shall ever be passed by the Legislature granting any privileges to persons who may have settled upon any of the school lands granted to the State subsequent to the survey thereof by the general government, by which the amount to be derived by the sale, or other disposition, of such lands, shall be diminished directly or indirectly.

Section VI. If any portion of the interest or income of the perpetual school fund be not expended during any year, said portion shall be added to and become a part of the said school fund.

Article No. ~~XIX~~
"Miscellaneous"
~~Concerning~~ Live Stock"

Section I. The Legislature shall pass all necessary laws, to provide for the protection of live stock against the introduction or spread of pleuro-pneumonia, glanders, splenetic or Texas fever, and other infectious or contagious diseases.

The Legislature shall also establish a system of quarantine, or inspection, and such other regulations as may be necessary for the protection of stock owners, and most conducive to the stock interest within this State.

Article No. _____

"Concerning Labor"

Section I Eight (8) hours actual work shall constitute a
lawful day's work in all mines, and on all State,
and municipal works,

Article No. _____

Labor on Public Works

Section I No person, not a citizen of the United States, or who has not declared his intentions to become such, shall be employed upon or in connection with any State, County, or municipal works or employment.

Section II. The Legislature shall by appropriate legislation, see that the provisions of the foregoing section: are enforced,

Article No. _____
"Boards of Arbitration"

Section I The Legislature shall establish courts of arbitration, whose duty it shall be to hear, and determine all differences, and controversies, between organizations or associations of sailors, and their employers, which shall be submitted to them in such manner as the Legislature may provide.

Article No. _____

Price Power.

Section I. No armed police force, or detective agency, or armed body, or unarmed body of men, shall ever be brought into this State, for the suppression of domestic violence, except upon the application of the Legislature or Executive, when the Legislature cannot be convened.

Article No. _____

Labor Contracts

Section I. It shall be unlawful for any person, Company, or Corporation, to require of its servants or employees as a condition of their employment, or otherwise, any contract or agreement, whereby such person, Company or Corporation shall be released or discharged from liability or responsibility, on account of personal injuries received by such servants or employees, while in service of such person, Company or Corporation, by reason of the negligence of such person, Company or Corporation, or the agents or employees thereof. and such contracts shall be absolutely null and void.

Article No. _____

Arbitration

Section I. The Legislature may provide by law, for the voluntary submission of differences to arbitrators for determination, and said arbitrators shall have such powers, and duties as may be prescribed by law, but they shall have no power to render judgment to be obligatory on parties, unless they voluntarily submit their matters of difference, and agree to abide the judgment of such arbitrators.

Article No. _____

Homesteads

Section I. A homestead as provided by law shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint-consent of husband and wife when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes, or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon.

Article No. ~~XXX~~

Amendments.

Section I. Any amendment or amendments to this Constitution may be proposed in either branch of the Legislature, and if the same shall be agreed to by two-thirds of all the members of each of the two-Houses, voting separately, such proposed amendment or amendments shall, with the yeas and nays thereon, be entered on their journals, and it shall be the duty of the Legislature to submit such amendment or amendments to the electors of the State, at the next general election, and cause the same to be published without delay for at least twelve (12) consecutive weeks, prior to said election, in ^{at least} ~~not less than~~ one newspaper of general circulation published in each County and if a majority of the electors shall ratify the same, such amendment or amendments shall become a part of this Constitution.

Section II. If two or more amendments are proposed, they shall be submitted in such manner that the electors shall vote for, or against each of them separately.

Section III Whenever two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature shall deem it necessary to call a Convention to revise or amend this Constitution they shall recommend to the electors, to vote at the next general election, for, or against a Convention, and if a majority of all the electors, voting at such election, shall have voted for a Convention, the Legislature shall at the next session, provide by law for calling the same, and such Convention shall consist of a number of members not less than double that of the most numerous branch of the Legislature.

Article No. _____

Section IV. Any Constitution adopted by such Convention, shall have no validity, until it has been submitted to and adopted by the people.

Article No. XXI

Schedule

Section I. That no inconvenience may arise from a change of the Territorial government to a permanent State government; it is declared that all writs, actions, prosecutions, claims, liabilities and obligations against the Territory of Wyoming, of whatever nature, and rights of individuals, and of bodies corporate, shall continue as if no change had taken place in this government; and all process which may, before the organization of the Judicial Department under this Constitution, be issued under the authority of the Territory of Wyoming, shall be as valid as if issued in the name of the State.

Section II. All property, real and personal, and all moneys, credits, claims and choses in action, belonging to the Territory of Wyoming, at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be vested in, and become the property of the State of Wyoming.

Section III. All laws now in force in the Territory of Wyoming, which are not repugnant to this Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the Legislature.

Section IV. All fines, penalties, forfeitures and escheats, accruing to the Territory of Wyoming, shall accrue to the use of the State.

Article No. _____

Section V. All recognizances, bonds, obligations, or other undertakings heretofore taken, or which ^{may} be taken before the organization of the Judicial Department under this Constitution, shall remain valid, and shall pass over to and may be prosecuted in the name of the State; and all bonds, obligations or other undertakings executed to this Territory, or to any officer in his official capacity, shall pass over to the proper State authority, and to their successors in office for the uses therein respectively expressed, and may be sued for and recovered accordingly. All criminal prosecutions and penal actions which have arisen or which may arise before the organization of the Judicial Department under this Constitution, and which shall then be pending, may be prosecuted to judgment and execution in the name of the State.

Section VI. All officers, civil and military, holding their offices and appointments in this Territory under the authority of the United States, or under the authority of this Territory, shall continue to hold and exercise their respective offices and appointments until suspended under this Constitution.

Article No. _____

Section VII. This Constitution shall be submitted for adoption or rejection to a vote of the qualified electors of this Territory, at an election to be held on the first Tuesday in November, A.D. 1889. Said election, ^{as nearly as may be} shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns thereof shall be made to the Secretary of said Territory, who with the Governor and Chief Justice thereof, or any two of them, shall canvass the same; and if a majority of the legal votes cast shall be for the Constitution the Governor shall certify the result to the President of the United States, together with a statement of the votes cast thereon, and a copy of said Constitution, articles, propositions and ordinances.

At the said election the ballots shall be in the following form: For the Constitution - yes; no. And as a heading to each of said ballots, shall be printed on each ballot the following instructions to voters:

All persons who desire to vote for the Constitution may erase the word "no."

All persons who desire to vote against the Constitution, may erase the word "yes."

Any person may have printed or written on his ballot only the words "For the Constitution," or "Against the Constitution," and such ballots shall be counted for or against the Constitution, accordingly.

Article No. _____

Section VIII. This Constitution shall take effect and be in full force immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State.

Section IX. Immediately upon the admission of the Territory as a State, the Governor of the Territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the Secretary of the Territory, or in case of his absence or failure to act, the President of this Convention, shall issue a proclamation, which shall be published, and a copy thereof mailed to the chairman of the Board of County Commissioners of each County, calling an election by the people for all State, District and other officers, created and made elective by this Constitution, and fixing a day for such election, which shall not be less than forty days after the date of such proclamation, nor more than ninety days after the admission of the Territory as a State.

Article No. _____

Section X. The Board of Commissioners of the several counties shall thereupon order such election for said day, and shall cause notice thereof to be given, in the manner and for the length of time provided by the laws of the Territory in cases of general elections for Delegate to Congress, and county and other offices. Every qualified elector of the Territory, at the date of said election, shall be entitled to vote thereat. Said election shall be conducted in all respects in the same manner as provided by the laws of the Territory for general elections, and the returns thereof shall be made to the canvassing board hereinafter provided for.

Section XI. The Governor, Secretary of the Territory, and President of this Convention, or a majority of them, shall constitute a Board of canvassers to canvass the vote of such election for member of Congress, all state and district officers and members of the Legislature. The said Board shall assemble at the seat of government of the Territory on the thirtieth day after the day of such election (or on the following day if such day fall on Sunday) and proceed to canvass the votes for all state and district officers and members of the Legislature, in the manner provided by the laws of the Territory for canvassing the vote for Delegate to Congress, and they shall issue certificates of election to the persons found to be elected to said offices severally, and shall make and file with the Secretary of the Territory an abstract certified

Article No. _____

by them, of the number of votes cast for each person for each of said offices, and of the total number of votes cast in each county.

Section XII. All officers elected at such elections, except members of the Legislature shall, within thirty days after they have been declared elected, take the oath required by this Constitution, and give the same bond required by the law of the Territory to be given in case of like officers of the Territory or district, and shall thereupon enter upon the duties of their respective offices; but the Legislature may require by law all such officers to give other or further bonds as a condition of their continuance in office.

Article No. _____

Section XIII. The Governor-elect of the State, immediately upon his qualifying and entering upon the duties of his office, shall issue his proclamation convening the Legislature of the State at the seat of government, on a day to be named in said proclamation, and which shall not be less than thirty nor more than sixty days after the date of such proclamation. Within ten days after the organization of the Legislature, both houses of the Legislature in joint-session shall then and there proceed to elect as provided by law, two Senators of the United States for the State of Wyoming. At said election the two persons who shall receive the majority of all the votes cast by said Senators and Representatives shall be elected as such United States Senators, and shall be so declared by the presiding officers of said joint-session. The presiding officers of the Senate and House shall issue a certificate to each of said Senators certifying his election, which certificates shall also be signed by the Governor and attested by the Secretary of State.

Section XIV. The Legislature shall pass all necessary laws to carry into effect the provisions of this Constitution.

Article No. _____

SECTION XV. Whenever any two of the Judges of the Supreme Court of the State, elected under the provisions of this Constitution, shall have qualified in their offices, the causes then pending in the Supreme Court of the Territory, and the papers, records and proceedings of said Court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the Supreme Court of the State; and until so superseded the Supreme Court of the Territory and the Judges thereof shall continue, with like powers and jurisdiction, as if this Constitution had not been adopted. Whenever the Judge of the District Court of any district elected under the provisions of this Constitution shall have qualified in office, the several causes then pending in the District Court of the Territory within any County in such district, and the records, papers and proceedings of said District Court, and the seal and other property pertaining thereto, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the District Court of the State for such County; and until the District Courts of this Territory shall be superseded in the manner aforesaid, the said District Courts and the Judges thereof shall continue with the same jurisdiction and power to be exercised in the same judicial districts respectively as heretofore constituted under the laws of the Territory.

Article No. _____

Section XVI. Until otherwise provided by law the seals now in use in the Supreme and District Courts of this Territory are hereby declared to be the seals of the Supreme and District Courts, respectively, of the State.

Section XVII. Whenever this Constitution shall go into effect, records and papers, and proceedings of the Probate Court in each County, and all causes and matters of administration and other matters pending therein, shall pass into the jurisdiction and possession of the District Court of the same County, and the said District Court shall proceed to final decree or judgment, order or otherwise, in the determination in the said several matters and causes as the said Probate Court might have done if this Constitution had had not been adopted.

Section XVIII. Senators and members of the House of Representatives shall be chosen by the qualified electors of the several senatorial and representative districts as established in this Constitution, until such districts shall be changed by law, and thereafter by the qualified electors of the several districts as the same shall be established by law.

Article No. _____

Section XIX. All County and precinct officers who may be in office at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full time for which they may have been elected, and until such time as their successors may be elected and qualified, as may be provided by law, and the official bonds of all such officers shall continue in full force and effect as though this Constitution had not been adopted.

Section XX. Members of the Legislature and all State officers District and Supreme Judges, elected at the first election held under this Constitution, shall hold their respective offices for the full term next ensuing such election in addition to the period intervening between the date of their qualification and the commencement of such full term.

Section XXI. If the first session of the Legislature under this Constitution shall be concluded within twelve months of the time designated for a regular session thereof, then the next regular session following said special session shall be omitted.

Article No. _____

Section XXII. The first regular election that would otherwise occur following the first session of the Legislature shall be omitted - and all County and precinct-officers elected at the first election held under this Constitution shall hold their office for the full term thereof commencing at the expiration of the term of the County and precinct-officers then in office or the date of their qualification.

Section XXIII. This Convention does hereby declare on behalf of the people of the Territory of Wyoming, that this Constitution has been prepared and submitted to the people of the Territory of Wyoming for their adoption or rejection with no purpose of setting up or organizing a State government until such time as the Congress of the United States shall enact a law for the admission of the Territory of Wyoming as a State under its provisions.

Article No. _____

"Ordinance"

The following article shall be irrevocable without the consent of the United States, and the people of this State.

Section I The State of Wyoming is an inseparable part of the ^{Federal} Union, and the Constitution of the United States, is the supreme law of the land.

Section II Perfect toleration of religious sentiment shall be secured, and no inhabitant of this State shall ever be molested in person or property, on account of his or her mode of religious worship.

Section III. The people inhabiting this State, do agree and declare that they forever disclaim all right and title to the unappropriated public lands lying within the boundaries thereof, and to all lands lying within said limits, owned or held by any Indian or Indian tribes, and that until the title thereto shall have been extinguished by the United States, the same shall be, and remain subject to the disposition of the United States, and that said Indian lands shall remain under the absolute jurisdiction, and control of the Congress of the United States, that the lands belonging to citizens of the United States, residing without this State shall never be taxed at a higher rate than the lands belonging to residents of this State; that no taxes shall be imposed by this State on lands or property therein, belonging to, or which may hereafter be purchased by the United States or reserved for its use. But, nothing in this article shall preclude this State from taxing, as other lands are taxed, any lands owned or held by any Indian, who has severed his tribal relations, and has obtained from the United States, or from any person a title thereto by patent or other grant, save and

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except such lands as have been or may be granted to any Indian or Indians, under any acts of Congress, containing a provision, exempting the lands thus granted from taxation, which last mentioned lands shall be exempt from taxation so long, and to such an extent, as is, or may be provided in the act of Congress granting the same.

Section IV. All debts and liabilities of the Territory of Wyoming shall be assumed, and paid by this State.

Section V. The Legislature shall make laws for the establishment and maintenance of systems of public schools, which shall be open to all the children of the State, and free from sectarian control.

Done in open convention at the city of Cheyenne in the Territory of Wyoming this 30th day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty nine.

Attest: John K. Jeffrey
Secretary

Article No. _____

Melville C Brown President
John K. Jeffrey Secretary
Geo. W. Butler

A. C. Campbell

J. A. Casebeer

Ed. Clark

Henry A. Coffey

Asbury B. Conway

Henry S. Elliott

Martin Grant

Amos Gray

Frederick H. Harvey

Ben Hopkins

John W. Hoyt

William C. Irvine

James A. Johnston

Jesse Knight

Edw. S. N. Morgan

Edward J. Morris

John M. M. Candlish

Herman H. Menough

Caleb P. Organ

Louis J. Palmer

W. H. Pollock

H. S. Wickerson

A. L. Butherford

W. E. Chaplin

Jonathan Jones

John L. Russell

George W. Fox

Frank M. Zook

Charles H. Barrett

Charles N. Potter

Article No. _____

D. A. Weston

John A. Rives
George S. Smith

H. E. Teschemacher

J. H. Vaguer
Thos. M. R. Reid.

Robert Butler

W. B. Burdick
DeForest Richards

Wm. Frank

W. C. Sarnow
Richard H. Scott.